

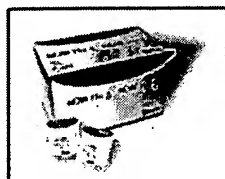
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## Immulite® 2000

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### General Information

**Vendor** Diagnostic Products Corporation

**Item** Immulite® 2000

### Features

Throughput of up to 200 tests/hour, 24 resident assays, proprietary on-board automatic re-assay of out of range samples, reflex testing for additional clinical primary, secondary and micro sampling, STAT capability, open architecture to lab automation or work cell configurations, clot detection, proprietary wash technology, third generation assays, extensive routine as well as esoteric menu clinical diagnostic information, unique user interface software for enhanced on-board refrigeration, automatic monitoring of reagents, supplies and waste.

**Approval** Worldwide

**Product Number** Inquire

**Software** Inquire

**Type of System** Inquire

**Throughput Rate** 200 tests/hour

**Process Time** Inquire

**Available tests** Inquire

**Continuous, random, and STAT access** Inquire

**Automation** Inquire

**Clot and liquid level detection** Inquire

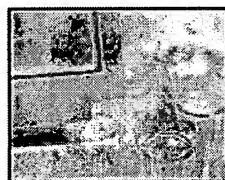
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### Product Description

The Immulite 2000, a continuous random-access analyzer, with a processing throughput of 200 tests per hour, has been designed specifically for optimum efficiency and consolidation in medium- and large laboratories.

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#### Vendor Contact Information

##### Diagnostic Products Corporation

Customer Service: (800) 372-1782

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## ARTICLES

# Modulation of serum follicle-stimulating hormone bioactivity and isoform distribution by estrogenic steroids in normal women and in gonadal dysgenesis

V Padmanabhan, LL Lang, J Sonstein, RP Kelch and IZ Beitins

Department of Pediatrics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109.

To determine the influence of estrogenic steroids on serum FSH bioactivity (B) and immunoreactivity (I) and the FSH isoform distribution profiles, we studied normal women during ovulatory menstrual cycles and a patient with gonadal dysgenesis treated with diethylstilbestrol (DES). Four women with ovulatory menstrual cycles, as judged from their serum immunoreactive LH, FSH, progesterone, and estradiol profiles in daily blood samples, had a significant increase in the mean FSH B/I ratio (P less than 0.05) during the midcycle phase of their menstrual cycles. Similarly, in the patient with gonadal dysgenesis the FSH B/I ratio rose significantly (P less than 0.05) after 3 weeks of DES treatment and declined during the posttreatment period. In five additional normal women, serum obtained during the follicular, midcycle, and luteal phases of their menstrual cycles was chromatofocused, and the FSH isoform distribution pattern determined. Sera obtained from the patient with gonadal dysgenesis before, during, and after DES administration were pooled and studied similarly. Chromatofocusing of a human pituitary tumor extract allowed for determination of the FSH B/I ratio in different pH ranges. The highest FSH B/I ratio was found in the more basic fractions (pH range 5.6-6.0) compared to the acidic fractions. During both the midcycle phase of the normal cycles and the DES administration period in the studies of the patient with gonadal dysgenesis, there was a shift of the FSH isoforms (as measured by immunoassay) to the basic pH range. In contrast, the mid- to late luteal phase samples, which had low B/I ratios, had an increase in FSH isoforms in the acidic pH range (less than 4.8). Similarly, in the patient with gonadal dysgenesis FSH isoforms in the basic range were more abundant during the DES treatment period than in the pre- or posttreatment serum pools. Therefore, it appears that endogenous and exogenous estrogenic stimulation alters FSH isoform distribution such that FSH isoforms that are more basic and have increased biological activity are secreted.

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### Abstract

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#### Clinical Endocrinology

Volume 51 Page 681 - December 1999

doi:10.1046/j.1365-2265.1999.00823.x

Volume 51 Issue 6

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## Do immunoassays differentially detect different acidity glycoforms of FSH?

Robert L. Oliver, John W. Kane, Annelise Waite, John W. M. Mulders & William R. Robertson

### OBJECTIVE

The possibility of the carbohydrate residues of glycoproteins affecting their recognition in immunoassays is an important and unresolved issue. This study looked for evidence of differential recognition of FSH glycoform preparations, of variable isoelectric point (pI) and known molarity, using three routine assays employing different antibody configurations.

### DESIGN

Seven glycoform preparations with differing pI bands (between 3.8 and 5.5) were produced by isoelectric focusing of recombinant human FSH and the molecular weights determined by mass spectroscopy. Three concentrations of each glycoform were assayed and the results expressed relative to unfractionated material. From the relative responses, recognition differences between the assay methods and between the glycoform preparations were investigated.

### MEASUREMENTS

Three routine assays were employed: the commercially available Amerlite® enzyme immunoassay and Delfia® immunofluorometric assay, together with an in-house competitive two-site radioimmunoassay (RIA).

### RESULTS

Overall, the three assays gave the same relative responses for equivalent glycoforms, with the only exceptions involving small differences between some assay pairs for the fractions at the extremes of the pI range investigated. Within each assay type, differences

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### Affiliations

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<sup>2</sup>Salford Royal Hospitals' NHS Trust, Department of Medicine (Clinical Biochemistry), Hope Hospital, Salford, UK, <sup>3</sup>NV Organon, BH Oss, The Netherlands

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Correspondence to: J. W. Kane, Department of Medicine (Clinical Biochemistry), Clinical Sciences Building, Hope Hospital, Eccles Old Road, Salford M6 8HD, UK.



( $P < 0.05$ ) of up to 33% existed between glycoforms of different pl, however, these differences showed no patterns or trends across the entire acidity range examined.

## CONCLUSIONS

Between the assay methods investigated in this study, few differences exist in the recognition of individual pl bands of FSH when expressed relative to a common unfractionated standard. Differences were apparent in the recognition of the different acidity glycoforms within each assay method, however, these were small and unlikely to be of clinical significance.

## To cite this article

Oliver, Robert L., Kane, John W., Waite, Annelise, Mulders, John W. M. & Robertson, William R. (1999)

Do immunoassays differentially detect different acidity glycoforms of FSH?

*Clinical*

*Endocrinology* 51 (6), 681-686.

doi: 10.1046/

j.1365-2265.1999.00823.x

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Entry 10 of 30

File: USPT

Nov 3, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5830680 A

TITLE: Unitary sandwich enzyme immunoassay cassette device and method of use

## CLAIMS:

6. The cassette of claim 1 wherein said first capture antibody layer comprises a first antibody that specifically binds to an analyte selected from the group consisting of hCG, prostate-specific antigen, creatine phosphokinase, troponin, myoglobin, light-chain myosin, fibrinogen, thyroid stimulating hormone, FSH, hepatitis antigen, and a viral protein.

13. A device for performing an enzyme sandwich immunoassay for at least a first predetermined analyte, said device comprising a reaction vessel divided into first and second chambers by a microporous membrane support, such that

(a) said first chamber is capable of containing at least a first enzyme-labeled antibody, wherein said first enzyme-labeled antibody specifically binds to said first analyte and said labeling enzyme is capable of reacting with a substrate to produce an electrochemically detectable product;

(b) said second chamber is capable of containing said substrate; and

(c) a side of said separating microporous membrane support facing said first chamber is coated with

(i) a conductive metal layer and

(ii) at least a first capture antibody layer immobilized over said conductive metal layer in at least a first spatially distinct area of said microporous membrane support,

wherein said conductive metal layer functions as an electrode to detect, directly or indirectly, said electronically detectable product and said microporous membrane support is permeable to said substrate.

18. The device of claim 13 wherein said first capture antibody layer comprises a first antibody that specifically binds to an analyte selected from the group consisting of hCG, prostate-specific antigen, creatine phosphokinase, troponin, myoglobin, light-chain myosin, fibrinogen, thyroid stimulating hormone, FSH, hepatitis antigen, and a viral protein.

25. The method of claim 23 wherein said first capture antibody layer comprises a first antibody which specifically binds to an analyte selected from the group consisting of hCG, prostate-specific antigen, creatine phosphokinase, troponin, myoglobin, light-chain myosin, fibrinogen, thyroid stimulating hormone, FSH, hepatitis antigen, and a viral protein.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	(first same second same sandwich).ti,ab,clm.	6230
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<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	\$menopause.ti,ab,clm.	1156
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File: PGPB

Jul 11, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020090638

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020090638 A1

TITLE: Stabilization of particles and reduction of sample discordance in immunoassays using casein coating of particles

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 11, 2002

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Ni, Wei-Chao	Foxboro	MA	US
Eustace, Daniel W.	North Attleboro	MA	US
Chang, Steve Chin-Shen	Franklin	MA	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 436/528

## CLAIMS:

We claim:

1. A process for using solid phases coated with casein in binding assays, said solid phases being combined directly or indirectly to an active ingredient used in said binding assay.
2. The process of claim 1 in which said solid phase is a paramagnetic particle and said binding assay is an immunoassay or a gene probe assay.
3. The process of claim 1 in which said active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of antigens, antibodies, nucleic acids, nucleic acid polymers, and other receptors.
4. The process of claim 1 in which said casein is in the form of sodium caseinate or potassium caseinate.
5. A process for making casein-coated paramagnetic particles containing active ingredients used in binding assays, said process comprising mixing casein with paramagnetic particles and active ingredients, said mixing taking place at 30-60.degree. C. for 5-180 hours to form casein-coated paramagnetic particles, said particles optionally containing one or more components which act as an intermediary reactive entity to assist in the addition of an active ingredient needed in said binding assay.
6. The process of claim 5 in which said paramagnetic particles had previously been coupled with said active ingredients.
7. The process of claim 5 wherein said components are selected from the group

consisting of biotin, avidin, and streptavidin.

8. The process of claim 5 in which said active ingredients are selected from the group consisting of antigens, antibodies, nucleic acids and nucleic acid polymers.

9. The process of claim 5 in which said casein is in the form of sodium caseinate or potassium caseinate.

10. The process of claim 5 in which said mixing takes place at 37-50.degree. C. for 14-144 hours.

11. Paramagnetic particles coated with casein for use in binding assays, said coated particles comprising 0.05-4.0 grams of casein per gram of paramagnetic particle.

12. The paramagnetic particles of claim 11 comprising 0.15-3.2 grams of casein per gram of paramagnetic particles.

13. The paramagnetic particles of claim 11 comprising 0.78-1.2 grams of casein per gram of paramagnetic particles.

14. The paramagnetic particle of claim 11 in which said casein is in the form of sodium caseinate or potassium caseinate.

15. The process of claim 2 in which said binding assay is for an analyte selected from the group consisting of ferritin; Tuptake; thyroxine; 3, 3', 5-triiodothyronine; free 3, 3', 5-triiodothyronine; total human chorionic gonadotropin; CA 19-9; and testosterone.

16. The process of claim 2 in which interference caused by non-specific binding is reduced.

17. The process of claim 2 in which interference caused by sample discordance is reduced.

18. The process of claim 2 in which stability is improved due to the addition of casein.

19. The process of claim 2 in which said paramagnetic particle is also coated with bovine serum albumin.

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